

AUSTRIAN ARMY CRUSHED, TWO EMPIRES CRUMBLING, HUNG STRIKES AGAIN

RETREAT OF AUSTRIANS RAPIDLY BECOMING ROUT WITH VALLEYS CHOKED WITH PRISONERS OF WAR

GERMAN LINES IN FRANCE AGAIN REELING BACK UNDER BLOWS BY ARMIES OF FOUR ALLIED POWERS

Serbian Reach Belgrade Outskirts and Germans and Austrians Struggling Northward in Albania Now Threatened With Turning Movement Which Will Cut Them Off From Home; Enemy Has Been Defeated Everywhere in Italy and Magnitude of the Victory Has Not Yet Been Realized; Retreat Across Plains Toward Tagliamento Has Now Become a Rout.

(Updated War Lead by the Associated Press.)

From the mountain regions of northern Italy to the plains of Venetia and on salient sectors in Belgium and France, the armies of the Teutonic allies are being violently attacked by troops of the entente.

In Italy, except on several sectors in the hill country, the enemy is fast being overwhelmed; in Belgium and France additional splendid gains have been recorded in favor of the entente, in the achievement of which many from the United States took a goodly part.

In Serbia the Austrians and Germans are fast making their way out of the little kingdom, many of them already having crossed the Danube. From Belgrade, the capital, they have reached Belgrade, from where a fast turning movement westward along the Save river is likely to work havoc with those of the enemy forces coming northward in western Serbia and those who are struggling northward through Albania.

So far as Turkey is concerned her capitulation is an object one, and the Ottoman no longer is to prove a factor in the world.

Italy Still Center of Interest.

Although the new smashes of the British, French and Americans in Belgium and France have been markedly successful in the carrying out of the general program of riding French and Belgian soil of the invaders, it is still the Italian theater on which the eyes of the world are centered. Internal strife in Germany and Austria-Hungary and the danger of a complete collapse of the dual monarchy for an armistice and a cessation of hostilities have received scant notice, when compared with the impression that the wonderful drive of the Italians and their allies against the Austro-Hungarians has made upon the world at large.

Everywhere the enemy is being defeated in Italy. In the Alpine region, where the natural barriers had acted as bastions of defense, the enemy has been broken at salient points and the foe compelled to seek safety in retreat to further mountain strongholds. On the plains the retrograde movement of the enemy toward the Tagliamento river is virtually a complete rout, with allied airplanes violently attacking with machine guns the throngs of the enemy hurrying eastward with the cavalry cutting to pieces the stragglers and the infantry and machine gunners taking a heavy toll in men killed or wounded.

Great numbers of the Austro-Hungarians still continue to be winnowed back of the line to the prison camps. Large quantities of stores and supplies are being captured. More than 700 guns already have been added to the store of other trophies taken by the allies.

In Belgium along the Scheldt from Berchem to Gavere, King Albert's men have pressed forward in the general direction of Ghent and at last accounts were standing on the western side of the canal which the Germans had hoped before the concentrated attack was begun against them some time ago, would prove a strong point in their northern defensive system.

To the south, below Valenciennes, English and Canadian troops have driven the line farther eastward over a front of six miles, inflicting exceptionally heavy casualties on the enemy and drawing their line almost to the outskirts of southern Valenciennes. Several thousand prisoners were taken in the enterprise.

On the southern part of the front the French and American troops are driving northward over wide fronts, clearing the enemy from the territory which is essential for him to hold if his line from Belgium to the Meuse is to be retained intact.

THE WEATHER

FORECAST.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 1.—New Mexico and Arizona: Saturday and Sunday fair, not much change in temperature.

LOCAL REPORT.

A summary of local weather conditions for twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday follows: Maximum, 78; minimum, 36; range, 42; at 6 p. m., 52; south wind; clear.

Terms of Armistice Granted To Turkey By Allied Powers

London, Nov. 1. (By The Associated Press.)—The terms of the armistice granted by the allied powers to Turkey follow:

First—The opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and access to the Black Sea. Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus forts.

Second—The positions of all mine fields, torpedo tubes and other obstructions in Turkish waters are to be indicated, and assistance given to sweep or remove them, as may be required.

Third—All available information concerning mines in the Black Sea is to be communicated.

Fourth—Allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners are to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the allies.

Fifth—Immediate demobilization of the Turkish army, except such troops as are required for surveillance on the frontiers and for maintenance of internal order. The number of effectives and their disposition to be determined later by the allies after consultation with the Turkish government.

Sixth—The surrender of all war vessels in Turkish water or waters occupied by Turkey. These ships will be interned in such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police and similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.

Seventh—The allies to have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the allies.

Eighth—Free use by allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of their use by the enemy. Similar conditions are to apply to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for the purposes of trade and the demobilization of the army.

Ninth—Allied occupation of the Taurus tunnel system.

Tenth—Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from northern Persia to behind the pre-war frontier already has been ordered and will be carried out.

Eleventh—A part of Transcaucasia already has been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops. The remainder to be evacuated if required by the allies after they have studied the situation.

Twelfth—Wireless, telegraph and cable stations controlled by the allies. Turkish government messages to be accepted.

Thirteenth—Prohibition against the destruction of any naval, military or commercial material.

Fourteenth—Facilities are to be given for the purchase of coal, oil, fuel and naval material from Turkish sources, after the requirements of the country have been met. None of the above materials are to be exported.

Fifteenth—The surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the nearest Italian garrison. Turkey agrees to stop supplies and communication with these officers if they do not obey the order to surrender.

Sixteenth—The surrender of all garrisons in Hedjaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia to the nearest allied commander, and withdrawal of Turkish troops from China, except those necessary to maintain order as will be determined under clause six.

Seventeenth—The use of all ships and repair facilities at all Turkish ports and arsenals.

Eighteenth—The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, including Huarata, to the nearest allied garrison.

Nineteenth—All German and Austrian naval, military or civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions, and those in remote districts as soon after that time as may be possible.

Twentieth—Compliance with such orders as may be conveyed for the disposal of equipment, arms and ammunition, including the transport of that portion of the Turkish army which is demobilized under clause five.

Twenty-first—An allied representative to be attached to the Turkish ministry of supplies in order to safeguard allied interests. This representative to be furnished with all aid necessary for this purpose.

Twenty-second—Turkish prisoners are to be kept at the disposal of the allied powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age is to be considered.

Twenty-third—An obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relations with the central powers.

Twenty-fourth—In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets, the allied reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

Twenty-fifth—Hostilities between the allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, Thursday, the 31st day of October, 1918.

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE FALLS APART; NOW BUT GROUP OF SMALL DISCONNECTED STATES TORN BY REVOLT

WITH ALL SEMBLANCE OF UNION GONE, UNITS NOW STRIVING TO CARVE NEW NATIONS FROM WRECK

Czecho-Slovaks Have Formed Working Government; Hungary Forming Republic or Constitutional Monarchy; Even German Austria May Become Republic; Emperor Gives Orders to Officers Not to Resist New Government and His Whereabouts Is Now Mystery; Croats Proclaim Union With Italy and Germany Is Said to Have Recognized Bohemians.

The loosely hung Austrian empire, the centuries old handiwork of the cunning Hapsburgs, seems to have fallen apart, its greatness swallowed up in the maw of the world war. Reports seeping through the censor are meager and disconnected, but enough comes through to show that the once great empire is now something in revolt. The many nationalities are striving, not for autonomy, but independence.

All that seems left to Emperor Charles seems to be the throne of German Austria. This is the original Hapsburg heritage from which has grown the great central empire. Even this may not be left to him in entirety, as there are reports that this may be added to Germany, leaving Charles a king, but a German king, as Ludwig of Bavaria is king, a vassal of the Kaiser.

May Lose Crown.

Even the crown itself may not be left to him. Copenhagen reports from Vienna coming through Germany say that the national assembly met in Vienna and amid wild scenes adopted a constitution which left no place for the crown. The dispatch says:

"The national assembly met at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A vast crowd had assembled before the diet and frantically cheered the red flag which was displayed by laborers from the suburbs of Vienna.

"Social members of the diet were cheered when they addressed the crowd in favor of a republic.

"Mayor Weisskirchner tried vainly to get a hearing, but he was greeted with hisses.

"Meanwhile the national assembly had accepted a constitution in which no place was left for the crown. The national assembly has the legislative power while the state council and the state government share the executive power. It was planned to name a new government Wednesday night."

Under the heading, "A Republic on the March," the Berlin Tageblatt of Wednesday gives details of the events of that day in Vienna.

Demonstrations began with a meeting of students which was joined by workmen in front of the parliament building. President Dinghofer, of the national council, declared the national

government would take over the whole administration on Thursday.

"But without the Hapsburgs," shouted the crowd.

An officer called on the soldiers and officers to remove the imperial cockades. His appeal was obeyed. The imperial standard flying before the parliament building was then hauled down.

Hungary Breaks Away.

Hungary, the staunch ally of German Austria in opposing the smaller nations of the empire, has fallen away from the Hapsburg clique and is now a free and independent state. Just what has taken place in Budapest is not definitely known. The form of the new government has not been announced, but at the head of it is Count Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian independent party, a strong anti-monarchist and deadly enemy of all that smelt of Hapsburg. A message from Count Karolyi says:

"Revolution in Budapest and national council took over government. Military and police acknowledge national council completely. Inhabitants rejoicing. (Signed)

"President National Council."

Archduke Joseph who had been sent to Budapest by Charles in an effort to organize the Hungarian government along lines mapped out by the imperial party failed. He is said to have left Budapest soon after the new government was proclaimed.

Emperor Charles is said by some to still be in Vienna and others declare that he has left the city. It is not stated where he is. One report said that before he left the capital he gave orders that all conflict with the population be avoided. He instructed the authorities to yield without resistance to the new power.

Count Tisa Killed.

Count Tisa, former premier of Hungary has been assassinated, according to a report from Basel, Switzerland. It is said that the count was shot by a soldier while promenading with his family. A woman member of his party is said to have been wounded.

London hears that the Austrian fleet at the naval base of Pola has surrendered to the Southern Slav council.

Croatians who occupy the port of Spalato on the Adriatic, are said to have proclaimed their union with Italy.

The organization of the new Czecho-Slovak state is proceeding in orderly manner, according to reports from Prague received by way of Berlin. The national council has appointed new railway, telegraph and postal officials. There have been no special acts of violence.

The new state has seized all the rolling stock in the railways and has taken possession of the lines as far as Bodenbach, near the front of Saxony. The Czecho-Slovak cars bear the inscription "Free Czecho-Slovak Republic."

Germany, according to announcement made in the West German press, has recognized the Prague general national council and has ordered Consul Gebhardt to make the necessary declaration in behalf of the Berlin government.

SPARE VALENCIENNES FROM BOMBARDMENT

British Headquarters in France, Nov. 1. (Reuters.)—The British batteries speedily could render Valenciennes untenable, but it is not desired that the town should be damaged. This fact is largely responsible for the prolongation of the fighting around Valenciennes.

Today's attack brought the British well up on the high ground south-east of Valenciennes and in a position to dominate the enemy's line of communication. That the Germans anticipated an attempt to storm the town, is indicated by the fact that they are evacuating the civilian inhabitants.

The vigorous counter-attacks and hard fighting by the Germans today proved that it is the enemy's intention to cling to this important strategic point as long as possible. But the tightening of the grip of the allies is bound to squeeze the enemy out of Valenciennes.

One Hundred Die When Coney Isle Train Derailed

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

New York, Nov. 1.—One hundred bodies had been taken late tonight from what is known as the Malbone street "tunnel" on the Brighton Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company where a five car train running at high speed jumped the track on a curve and struck the side wall with such terrific force that the first car was demolished and the others "buckled," until they were jammed against the roof of the tunnel.

The train which carried nearly nine hundred passengers, was in charge of a "green" motorman.

Rescue workers declared they believed more bodies were buried under the wreckage and that the death list of men, women and children might reach 120. Probably twice that many were injured, many of them seriously.

District Attorney Lewis of Kings county declared the accident was due to recklessness on the part of motorman who had been employed as a train dispatcher and was pressed into service because of the strike which went into effect today after the company had refused to reinstate 29 discharged union employees.

Motorman Disappears.

"The motorman is gone," Mr. Lewis said. "The chief investigating department seems to have kidnapped him."

Police Commissioner Enright echoed the assertion of Mr. Lewis. "The accident appears to have been the result of a 'green' motorman running his train at an excessive rate of speed. The police now are searching for this man."

Mr. Lewis said warrants would be issued for the arrest of all officials of the corporation who could be held responsible for the disaster. An investigation of wreck was in progress tonight at the offices of the public service committee. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had made no statement concerning the wreck and four hours after it occurred the company was professing of exactly what had happened.

The wrecked train was packed to the gates with home-going men, women and children. Service on the company's lines was materially reduced because of the strike and every train which left the Brooklyn Bridge was literally jammed by the thousands of delayed residents of Brooklyn who sought to get aboard.

Details Not Known.

Hours after the accident it was difficult to determine exactly how it happened. The crash came in a dark tunnel and the hysterical survivors were unable to give a coherent account of their experiences. Many of them insisted that a second train had ploughed into the rear of the one which had carried them and this was the theory of District Attorney Lewis until he had carefully sifted the evidence at his command. He finally determined, however, that only one train was involved.

Mr. Lewis and the police asserted that the train was running fully forty miles an hour when it took the curve

AMERICANS GAIN ON WIDE FRONT IN VERDUN AREA

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Nov. 1, 6 p. m., (by the Associated Press.)—The first American army smashed forward for American gains along the entire front today. In conjunction with the French army on its left, the Americans resumed in force the operations begun September 26.

Preceded by the heaviest artillery preparation yet used by the Americans, the infantry went over the top at 5:30 o'clock this morning all along the line. By noon the troops had taken Champigneulle, St. Georges, Landreaux-St. Georges, and the Lan D'Huy farm and 2,500 prisoners.

There was opposition only at the outset. This was carried out by brisk machine gun fire for 20 to 30 minutes, when it ceased off and enabled the troops to advance without serious fighting.

Later stiff opposition developed in the Bois des Loges and continued for some time, but before noon all the objectives along the entire front had been gained.

The advance of the Americans increased materially the feasibility of firing at the Meuse, Sedan, Montmedy and Longueval railroad communications and now that they are so much nearer direct hits can be expected with regularity.

The Americans never before had so much artillery in action as today. Although the artillery preparation was of only two hours' duration, the concentrated rain of missiles fairly smothered the Germans.

The enemy had in line this morning the Meuse and the Bourgoigne wood nine divisions, including some of his best men. Against these Americans threw in a superior number of fresh troops, all rested men, in good spirits and ready for a fight.

HUNS ADMIT DAMAGE FROM ALLIED PLANES

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

London, Nov. 1.—It is officially admitted in the German capital, according to a dispatch from Berlin to the Exchange Telegraph company by way of Amsterdam, that serious damage has been done to the city of Heidelberg in Baden, by an allied air raid. There were some casualties.

German Cattle Shipment.

Barlin, Nov. 1. (Via London).—German troops which had been operating in northern Serbia have been withdrawn to the north bank of the River Danube in the region of Belgrade, the German war office announced today.

SECRET OF WAR COUNCIL BEING WELL GUARDED

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Nov. 1.—President Wilson today continued exchanges of communications with Col. E. M. House, late in the day the president went to the state war and navy building for a conference with Secretary Baker.

Thus far no inkling has been given here as to the proceedings of the supreme war council, which convened today, to arrange an armistice for Germany and Austria or of exchanges at Paris between representatives of nationalities and Colonel House before the council's sessions began. Colonel House has been keeping the president in close touch with events.

There was no confirmation in Washington today of reports from Europe that General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, has received from the supreme war council terms of an armistice he was authorized to offer the Austrian commander in the field. But in many quarters the report, if not correct, was regarded as being only slightly in advance of the facts.

Such official information as the state department had today from what had once been the vast dual empire indicated that very little remained of that structure owing to separation of Hungarians, Bohemians and Jews-Slavs from the parent state. Even in that remnant of a once mighty empire grave disorders were reported and its total collapse was believed imminent.

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